

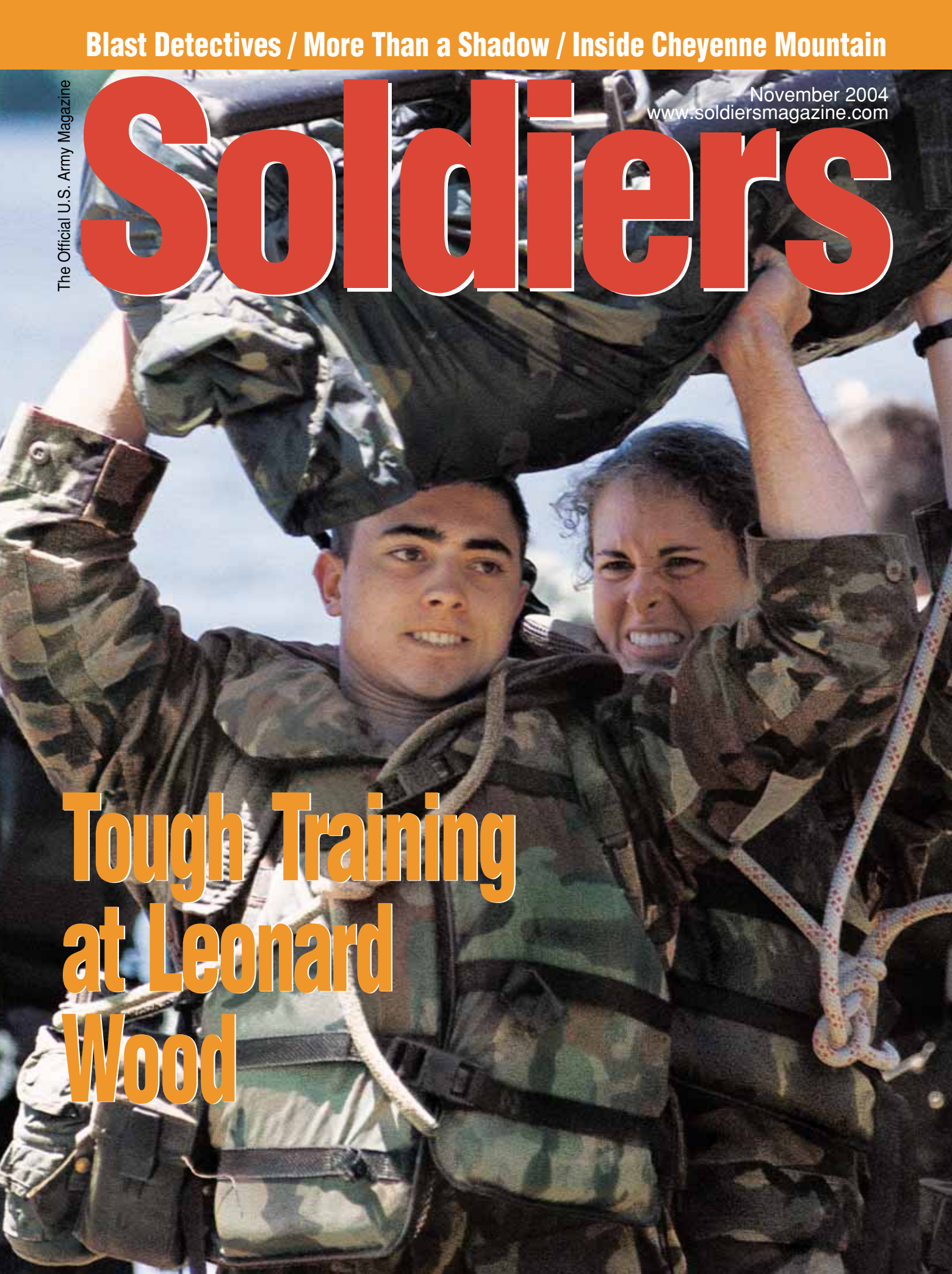
Blast Detectives / More Than a Shadow / Inside Cheyenne Mountain

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

November 2004  
[www.soldiersmagazine.com](http://www.soldiersmagazine.com)

# Soldiers

**Tough Training  
at Leonard  
Wood**







**Cover** Story — Page 24

Soldiers pull together to complete a river crossing during sapper leadership training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

— Beth Reece

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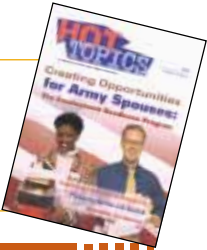
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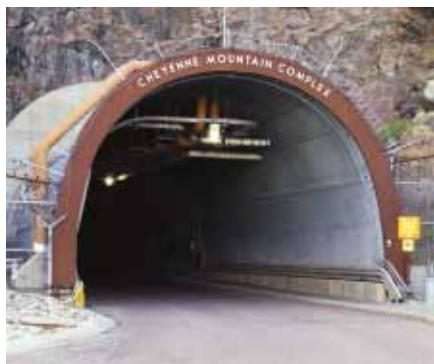
New programs and partnerships increase employment opportunities for Army spouses.



There are few institutions in America that hold themselves so accountable as our Army. In Heike Hasenauer's piece "Righting the Wrongs of Abu Gharib" she takes us into the process of how the Army set about finding out what happened in the prison. Through exclusive interviews and access, she shows us how our Army is fixing the problems that it discovered.

Beth Reece takes us to Fort Leonard Wood for a close-up look at the training being conducted there by the military police and engineer schools.

In "Blast Detectives" Debra Bingham shows us how explosives experts and Army explosive ordnance disposal Soldiers train together at Fort A.P. Hill.



Don't miss PFC Mike Pryor's articles on the 82nd Airborne Division's Expert Infantry Badge and unmanned aerial vehicle training. He highlights the great work being done by the Soldiers in that famous division.

MSG Lisa Gregory gives us a rare glimpse into the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center, and the dedication and professionalism of the service members who run it.

Lastly, as we head into the holiday season we here at Soldiers urge you to please be safe. We also hope that you will join us in remembering our deployed fellow Soldiers, civilians and contractors, as well as holding their family members in your hearts. They all represent the very best of our Army.

*Rob Ali*  
Rob Ali  
Editor in Chief



## Soldiers The Official U.S. Army Magazine

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## Soldiers

Recipient of Awards of Magazine Excellence



Thomas Jefferson Awards  
Outstanding Flagship  
Publication 2004



Silver and Bronze  
Anvil Awards  
2002 and 2003



2003



NAGC Blue Pencil  
Competition  
2004



## Eye Remember

I JUST finished the excellent August issue, and found the "Caring for Our Own" series of articles to be especially interesting.

Your mention of the fact that Army dentists developed the modern prosthetic eye during World War II brought back some very specific memories. While stationed at Valley Forge Army Hospital in 1946 I met two Army dentists whose job was to do very detailed and specialized work on prosthetic eyes.

I always read Soldiers from cover to cover, and find that articles often trigger memories of my past military experiences.

Thank you for producing a great magazine.

**MAJ Rudolph A. Sarka (Ret.)**  
Woodhaven, N.Y.

## Unsafe on Two Wheels?

FIRST, I would like to say that I enjoy every issue of Soldiers magazine. Over the course of my 18 years of service I have read many informative and interesting articles.

However, the photo on page 46 of the August article "Staying Safe on Two Wheels" portrays a young motorcycle rider who is in violation of three of the safety rules the article itself mentions — he is not wearing full-fingered gloves, proper eyewear or any brightly colored garments. In addition, his left-side foot peg is up, which he should have noticed before getting on the motorcycle.

**MSG Robert L. Seat (Ret.)**  
via e-mail

THANKS for your e-mail, which was one of many pointing out the safety errors in the photo. We'd like to be able to say that we intentionally included the errors as a subtle learning tool — except that we didn't. We have to admit that none of our editors (none of whom has ridden a motorcycle in at least a decade) noticed the errors.

## Hanging Around in Ste. Mere

ON page 45 of your September article "Back to Normandy" there is a picture of the paratroop drop conducted in Ste. Mere-Eglise as part of the observance of the 60th anniversary of D-Day.

Just visible in the photo is a paratrooper hanging by his parachute from the steeple of the town church. Is this a memorial to the original paratroopers? Is it a permanent feature?

**COL Walter J. Haag**  
via e-mail

*THE paratrooper mannequin has been a feature of the Ste. Mere-Eglise Church almost continuously since the end of World War II. It honors both the individual paratrooper who actually became hung up on the steeple during the mass airborne assault that preceded D-Day (a Soldier who was portrayed by actor Red Buttons in the classic 1962 film "The Longest Day"), as well as all the paratroopers who participated in the Normandy invasion.*

## Better on the Left

THE September letter to the editor titled "Why Reverse It?" pretty much convinced me to get used to the reverse U.S. flag patch worn on our right sleeves.

But then I flipped to page 9 of the same issue and saw a photograph of a 173rd Airborne Brigade Soldier wearing his flag patch on his left sleeve, and I have to admit that I like it better that way.

And, by the way, has the "Thundering Herd" gotten some special permission to undertake this reversal in protocol?

**LTC Don Pender**  
via e-mail

## Cover Son

I JUST received a package containing five copies of the September issue, for which I thank you very much. The sig-

nificance is that my son, SPC Scott Templeton, is on the cover.

It's a great photo of him, and he's looking very well despite the fact that he said the temperature that day hovered around 140 degrees.

I'd like to know when the September issue will be online, so I can send a message to friends and family alike to visit [www.soldiersmagazine.com](http://www.soldiersmagazine.com) since they may not get a chance to see the actual magazine.

Thanks again for the additional copies, and keep up the good work.

**Sandra Yoder**  
via e-mail

## Poster Request

I'M the station commander of the Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, recruiting station.

As you know, your posters are in great demand by all the recruiting stations. I'm no different. The applicants and family members always have to comment about the posters. They love them.

Now, How can we get them? All four!

Thank you for the attention and keep up the good work!

**SFC Nelson Roman**  
via e-mail

THANKS for the kind words. The full series is no longer available because the first poster is out of print. However, a revised version will be reprinted in our January Almanac issue. We've put copies of the other three in the mail to you.



For links to the Army News Service and Soldiers Radio Live, visit [www.army.mil](http://www.army.mil)



Get DOD News at [www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil)







## Iraq

A Soldier of Company C, 2nd Battalion, 8th Cavalry, mans the turret of a vehicle on patrol in the area of Baghdad known as al Sadr City.

— Photo by Staff Sgt. D. Myles Cullen,  
USAF





## ▲ Africa

SGT David Mulvihill of Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa strains to get across a 50-foot guide-wire in an obstacle course during French commando training in Djibouti. It was the first time American troops have gone through the three-week commando course, which was taught by French Foreign Legion instructors.

— Photo by SGT Bradly Shaver

## ◀ Iraq

SGT Amanda Snyder and SPC Leslie Montemayor of the Oklahoma Army National Guard help assemble troop housing units at Camp Ar Ramadi. National Guard Soldiers were joined in the construction project by members of Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 14 from Jacksonville, Fla.

— Photo by SrA Jorge A. Rodriguez, USAF





## ◀ Afghanistan

Afghan children look on as Soldiers from the Virginia Army National Guard's Co. B, 3rd Bn., 116th Infantry Regiment, conduct a patrol outside of Bagram Airfield.

— Photo by SGT Christopher Kaufmann

## ▼ Africa

A Humvee carrying Soldiers of the 3rd U.S. Inf., The Old Guard, moves through pools of water remaining after four days after flooding in Djibouti. The soldiers were on one of several missions aimed at assisting flood-recovery efforts.

— Photo by SPC Eric M. McKeeby







Abu Ghraib, located just outside Baghdad, is a sprawling facility that once housed opponents of Saddam Hussein.



# Righting the Wrongs of Abu Ghraib

Story by Heike Hasenauer

In January 2004 a concerned military police Soldier at a prison near Baghdad reported what he believed to be a pattern of inappropriate behavior by his fellow MPs.

IN AUGUST 2003, when U.S. Soldiers detained the first suspected Iraqi insurgents at Abu Ghraib prison outside Baghdad, many Americans knew little about Saddam Hussein's former torture chamber and could never have imagined the attention that would be focused on it.

In January 2004 a concerned military police Soldier at the prison, SGT Joseph Darby, reported, through his chain of command, what he believed to be a pattern of inappropriate behavior by some of his fellow MP guards.

By August — seven months after the first allegations of abuse became known to officials — at least a half-dozen investigations and inspections into the abuse had been launched by Defense Department officials, the

Army and other agencies. *[See related chronology of events.]*

## Efforts Since Incident Broke

Beginning in 2003, well before news of the abuses at Abu Ghraib broke in April, the Army began initiating changes in oversight and organization to address some of the issues associated with detainee operations. Since the abuses at Abu Ghraib first came to light, Army officials have further examined the roles of military police, intelligence personnel, and civilian contractor-interrogators — any or all of who could have contributed to an environment in which such behavior occurred, Army officials said.

▼ AMC commander GEN Paul Kern details the results of the Fay-Jones Report at a Pentagon briefing.

Raini Wright





PFC Jonathan J. Springer

1LT Chris Heathscott



▲ Iraqis released from Abu Ghraib in mid September wait to board buses that will take them home.

◀ Signs mark the route to the detainee-release point at Abu Ghraib.

Some argued that the abuse was due to a lack of guidance and supervision by superiors, and that MPs were carrying out the orders of MI personnel, or misinterpreted procedures for acquiring information when they interrogated detainees.

The level of training of Reserve Soldiers who were assigned to the prison, overcrowded conditions and a low MP-to-detainee ratio were all areas of consideration.

## Investigation Results Released

In August, the Department of Defense released results of two investigations in the same week.

The first, known as the Schlesinger Report, resulted from an independent review by a four-member panel, appointed by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and headed by former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger. Its focus: DOD detention-facility operations.

The report cited failure by senior leaders to provide supervision and needed personnel, specifically interpreters, as some of the factors that contributed to detainee abuse.

Results of a long-anticipated investigation into interro-

gation procedures by MI personnel at Abu Ghraib were disclosed in the Fay-Jones Report, named for its top investigators, U.S. Army Reserve MG George Fay and LTG Anthony Jones, of U.S. Training and Doctrine Command.

The commander of Army Materiel Command, GEN Paul Kern, headed the investigation.

“Our investigation revealed what happens when leadership doesn’t stand up and perform its critical role to set standards and ensure they’re enforced,” Kern said. “If we had had the leaders in place at Abu Ghraib who pos-



PFC Jonathan J. Springer



## Abu Ghraib Detainee-Abuse Chronology

► Credible reports led senior commanders to begin investigating allegations of detainee abuse at Abu Ghraib, to determine who was responsible, report findings and make recommendations to preclude such future behavior.

► An investigation of the detention and internment operations within the 800th Military Police Brigade resulted in the report completed by MG Antonio Taguba.

January 2004

March 2004



► PFC Lynndie England leaves the XVIII Abn. Corps Staff Judge Advocate building accompanied by her mother and a member of her defense team.

sessed the proper values and had taken them to heart, we wouldn't have had to conduct this investigation.

"When we give orders, we need to make them clear, simple and concise, to ensure that what we want to happen is understood by the most junior person in the chain of command," he added.

"The predominant number of people involved in the detainee abuse were very junior," Kern said. "The combination of the lack of leadership with the junior people not getting clear and concise orders led to many of the abuses we found."

"We also found," Jones said, "that the events of Abu Ghraib have overshadowed the selfless service, courage and commitment shown by all service men and women, not only in Iraq, but in Afghanistan. They're doing tremendous work for our nation, and we owe them a debt of gratitude."

## Contributing Factors to the Abuse

The Fay-Jones investigation looked into abuses that occurred between July 2003 and January 2004, said Fay.

At the time most of the abuses occurred, "the area around Abu Ghraib was known as the 'Wild West,'" Fay said. "Soldiers were being 'mortared' frequently. And there was significant pressure on everyone to produce 'actionable intelligence' in order to save lives."

Kern said additional contributing factors to the abuse included "the environment during the transitional phase of Operation Iraqi Freedom, during the end of major combat activity and the standing up of the combined joint task force. It was a period in which Soldiers expected — based on the missions they were given — to enter a period of stability."

"What they entered into, in fact, was a period of insurgent attacks against the entire coalition, which increased as time

► SGT Jeffrey W. Hayford of the 428th Military Police Company offers a look inside the prison.



went on," Kern added.

That situation, combined with being assigned to a previously occupied Iraqi detention facility, which already held civilian detainees from the Iraqi regime, "required Soldiers to establish rules very quickly, to clarify how people were supposed to behave," Kern said. The few-hundred detainees held in June 2003, grew to a few-thousand detainees by fall.

"These Soldiers were under attack," Kern said. "That created a set of emotional responses that went too far and contributed to some of the abuse."

"It appeared to some that there was a permissiveness that allowed them to abuse the law, which resulted in absolute misconduct," Kern said. "The missing ingredient was that there weren't any leaders there to step in and stop it. The leaders who were there did not have a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week oversight of their organizations."

"The combination of changes in a stability-and-support operation to an insurgent attack against U.S. and Iraqi citizens, coupled with a significant increase in the number of detainees and a lack of clarity as to ground rules, added to the confusion," Kern said.

## "One Instance of Abuse is Too Many"

"Most of the Soldiers performed up to and, in many incidences, above standards and produced a lot of actionable intelligence. Well over 2,500 intelligence reports were produced from interrogations at Abu Ghraib," Fay said.

"The instances of abuse — and we did a very thorough investigation using a very stringent definition for abuse — numbered 44," Fay said.

"One instance of abuse is too many," Fay added. "But, if



► Results of an investigation of operations at Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Naval Consolidated Brig, Charleston, S.C., conducted by Navy Inspector General VADM A.T. Church were presented to the secretary of defense.

BG Jacoby completed his assessment of regulatory compliance regarding the safeguarding of detainees in Afghanistan for the commander, Combined Forces Command Afghanistan.

► The Department of the Army Office of the Inspector General completed its report on the capture, security and humane treatment of the detainees, and the conduct of interrogation operations in order to gain useful intelligence.

May 2004

July 2004



◀ **Acting Secretary of the Army Les Brownlee visited Abu Ghraib during his August visit to Iraq.**

more MPs and two medical Soldiers who abused detainees or failed to report abuse.

While the Fay-Jones report indicated no one in the chain of command above the 205th MI Bde. was directly involved in the abuse at Abu Ghraib, senior leaders were indirectly involved through lack of oversight, Kern said.

At the time this article was written, the results of a report by the inspector general of the U.S. Navy were pending.

Kern said his team has forwarded names of personnel to the unit commanders for actions.

Six of the seven Soldiers from the 372nd MP Co. charged with the abuse at Abu Ghraib were awaiting their fate. Sivits had begun serving his prison term.

PFC Lynndie England, who may forever be associated with the now-infamous image of a Soldier smiling broadly

you put it in the context of the number of good things Soldiers have done in Iraq, you won't allow the good stories, attributed to the majority of Soldiers, to be lost in the Abu Ghraib investigations.

"We also found that if policy procedures had been followed, the abuses would not have occurred," Jones added. "I don't believe that the doctrine was a direct cause of any of the abuse."

## Investigating MPs' Roles

An earlier investigation into abuse by MPs at the prison had been conducted by MG Antonio Taguba. It was his report that led to criminal charges against seven MPs from the 372nd MP Company, a Reserve unit from Maryland.

The admission of criminal behavior by one of the seven, SPC Jeremy Sivits, and his sentencing to one year in prison and a bad-conduct discharge followed.

## MI Soldiers Implicated in Abuse

For the first time since the detainee-abuse incident broke, the Fay-Jones report identified military intelligence Soldiers from the 205th MI Brigade and civilian contractor interrogators with the 205th as alleged abusers.

The report identified 27 personnel from the 205th MI Bde. who conducted abuse; 23 Soldiers and four contractors. It also identified eight personnel who failed to report abuse when they witnessed or were made aware of it. In addition to the MI personnel, the report identified three

▶ **The MPs now assigned to Abu Ghraib are dedicated to ensuring that past abuses are never repeated.**



PFC Jonathan J. Springer

▶ A comprehensive review of DOD detention operations was completed for the secretary of defense. The investigating panel made 14 recommendations affecting policy, doctrine, organization, force structure, personnel, training, legal obligations and resourcing.

The Fay-Jones Investigation of the 205th MI Bde., which focused on intelligence operations from April to August 2004, was completed by MG Fay and LTG Jones.

▶ At press time, another review of DOD detention operations, the Church Report, was ongoing.

August 2004

November 2004




for the camera as she tugged on a leash around one naked detainee's neck, attended a special hearing at Fort Bragg, N.C., to determine if she'd have to face a court-martial proceeding and, subsequently, as much as 38 years in prison, according to XVIII Airborne Corps spokesman COL Billy Buckner.

## The Bottom Line

"The three of us have served, collectively, almost 100

years in the Army," Kern said of the Fay-Jones team. "And we've all been very proud of what American Soldiers have done around the world. I don't feel any differently today than I ever did.

"In the units where we saw problems, we also saw heroes. There's far more good news than the bad news [we hear on television and read in the newspapers]," Kern said. "Our Soldiers should feel very proud of their contributions around the world." 

## Responding to Events at Abu Ghraib

"THERE are values that we treasure in the U.S. Army and in the United States that were not upheld. That, in itself, is extremely troubling," said GEN Paul Kern.

Many changes have been made in the past year to ensure that there are no other incidents of detainee abuses, Kern said.

An in-country training program, as well as mobile-training teams help to ensure Reserve and active-duty Soldiers, who'll be assigned to detention facilities, are trained in detention operations and interrogation-intelligence operations, said LTG Anthony Jones, of the Army Training and Doctrine Command.

### Diminishing Chances for Abuse

- Assigning MG Geoffrey Miller, former commander of the U.S. detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, as commander of all U.S. detention operations in Iraq;
- Publishing new regulations on how specific missions are to be conducted at detention facilities;
- Placing an MP brigade in charge of detainee operations;
- Assigning a former sergeant major from the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as NCOIC for operations at Abu Ghraib;
- Ensuring all personnel involved with detention and interrogation are certified to perform assigned jobs;
- Reducing the number of detainees from some 7,000 to about 2,400;
- Segregating detainees by their sex and the reason for their internments;
- Assigning medical and dental units to care for detainees and assigned military personnel;
- Improving the quality of life, both for assigned personnel and detainees, by improving living conditions;
- Allowing detainees to have visitors;
- Creating a board, composed of members of the CJTF, to regularly review detainee records to determine when detainees should be released;
- Releasing detainees back into neighborhoods escorted by their community's mayor or religious leader, to ensure the local population that the former detainee poses no threat;
- Improving doctrine and training.

Field manuals and doctrine for military police and military intelligence Soldiers are being revised, and some 16 additional tasks are being added to officer and non-commissioned officer courses, to focus on lessons learned from operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, in Afghanistan.

The Military Intelligence School has become a "laboratory" for learning how to conduct interrogations, focusing on techniques and compliance to the Geneva Conventions, and reporting abuses, Jones said.

And, at the MP School, added tasks focus on dealing with a population of the magnitude and complexity of that in Iraq, with segregation, documentation and proper handling and care of detainees.

MAJ Mark Jackson is a strategic planner in the Office of the Provost Marshall General at the Pentagon.

That office leads the Army effort to develop a plan for improving detainee operations.

A team of about a dozen people, composed of active-duty, Reserve and National Guard Soldiers, U.S. Army Medical Command personnel and representatives from the Army staff recently reviewed reports of numerous investigations into the prisoner-abuse scandal, Jackson said. They then collaborated their recommended solutions with officials at TRADOC and the U.S. Military Police School.

"We've provided an additional focus on detainee operations at the MP School," Jackson said.

"This month, we'll stand up a headquarters and HQs and a internment relocation MP company at Guantanamo Bay, Jackson said. Additional MP units, with more Soldiers trained specifically in IR, will join the Army's ranks in 2005 and later.

MPs, who hold the 31B MOS, are typically trained in law enforcement, Jackson said. A Soldier trained as a 31E MP, internment specialist, receives more training related to detainee operations.

The Army's working to train more 31Es, Jackson said. "Because it's clear MPs have a custodial responsibility for detainees. And there's nothing that should cause them to breach that responsibility."

Additionally, a human-intelligence course has been created for NCOs to field-grade officers, to discuss the importance of human intelligence and its management in a counter-insurgency, said LTG Anthony Jones, from TRADOC.

A new field manual has also recently been published on counter-insurgency operations, based on lessons learned.

"We're starting to see the effects of all these things, and it's very positive," Jones said. — Heike Hasenauer

**T**HEY maintain order, but try to forgo force. One day they're investigating a crime. The next they're providing area security in a combat zone.

Skilled at switching between roles in public order and war, military police have become leading players in the Army's war on terrorism. So essential are MPs on today's battlefield that recruits attending the Military Police School at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., are almost certain to deploy from their first duty stations.

"Most of them are only 18 or 19 years old, but these Soldiers know there's a war going on. We're putting them through the most stressful situations allowed so they'll be ready," said CPT Douglas Clay, company commander for a recent class of trainees.

The minimum age to enter civilian

law enforcement is typically 21. It's just 18 for those committing to Uncle Sam. SFC Mark Ford, the school's operations branch chief, said age doesn't equal the degree of responsibility given to military police, who he believes bear more responsibility than their civilian counterparts.

"Law and order are just part of their five-piece mission. Their jobs can change focus daily, and they have to be flexible. But being multipurpose is what most of them enjoy about their jobs," Ford said.

### Police Duty

Military police have the choice of two occupational specialties: basic combat-support MP and corrections specialist. Training for each specialty lasts nine weeks, much of it at Fort Leonard

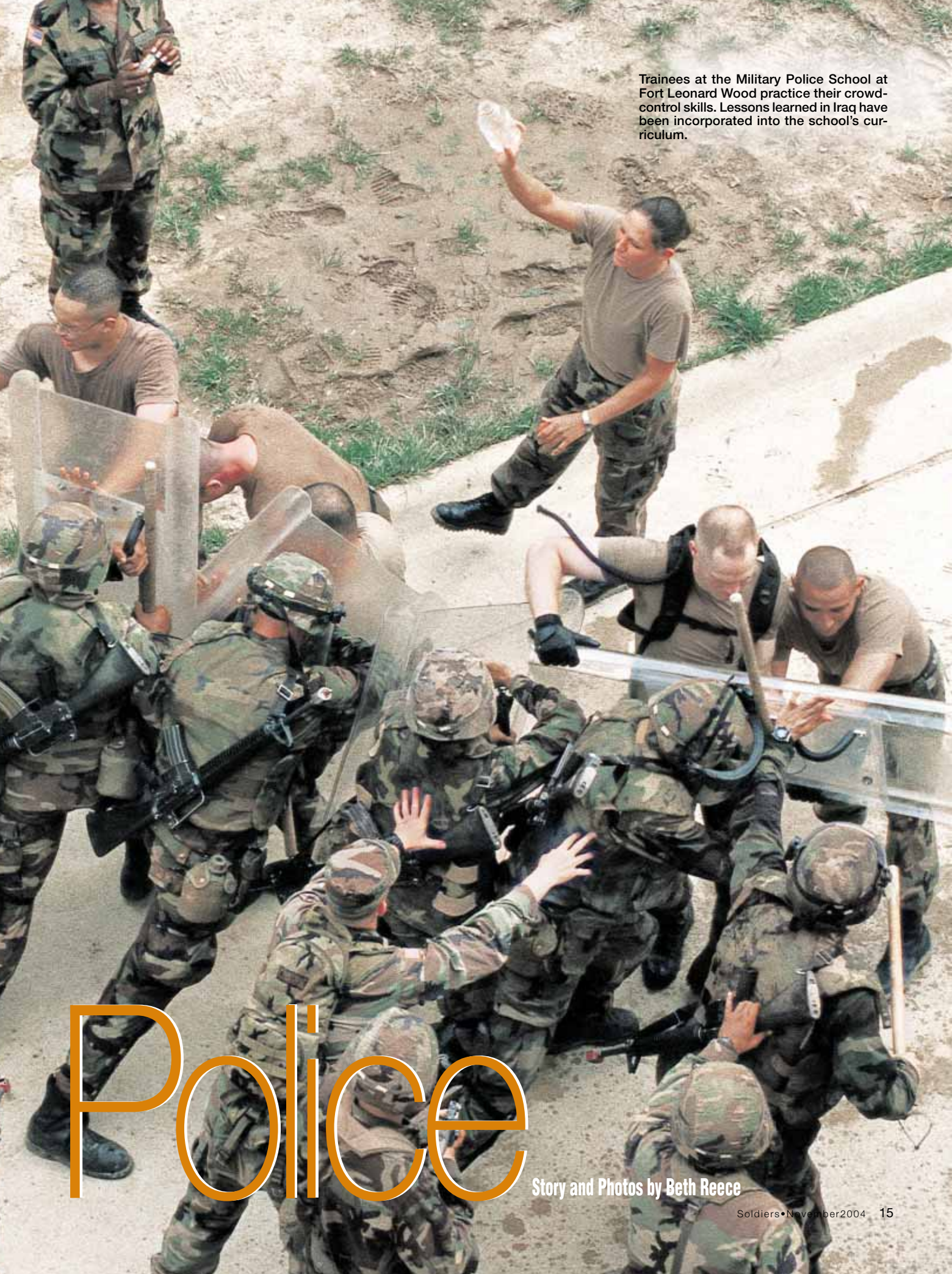
Wood's Stem Village, a mock town featuring confinement facilities, residential structures, a bank and a theater.

Law-enforcement training starts with instruction on Miranda rights and military law, then proceeds to evidence collection, search and apprehension, police reports and forms, vehicle inspection, traffic directing and convoy escorts, interrogations and interviews, and response to such incidents as suicide attempts, rape,



# The Army's





Trainees at the Military Police School at Fort Leonard Wood practice their crowd-control skills. Lessons learned in Iraq have been incorporated into the school's curriculum.

# Police

Story and Photos by Beth Reece





▲ Learning how to properly use shields — and how to avoid losing them to rioters — is a key part of crowd-control training. In real-world operations the MPs' ability to use minimal force helps impose order without causing civilian casualties.

damage to private property and domestic abuse.

MPs specializing in corrections branch off to hone skills they'll need for running correctional and confinement facilities like the U.S. Army Confinement Facility-Europe at Coleman Barracks in Mannheim, Germany. Topics include the Army's correctional system, custody and

confinement procedures, and prisoner administration.

Whether assigned to a police station, a confinement facility or deployed to a combat zone, MPs must know how to give verbal commands, and conduct prone-position and wall searches. The ability to use force can seem a necessity for MPs, who may need to physically restrain perpetra-

tors. But it's technique — not strength or violence — that they use to control subjects.

"Unarmed self-defense is all about executing the right moves and striking in the right places. Body size and strength have nothing to do with it," said drill sergeant SSG Michael Baker.

And though handcuffing may appear simple, Soldiers spend hours learning how and where to place handcuffs on both compliant and noncompliant subjects.

"When we apprehend someone, we're liable for their safety," Ford said.

## Realism

Lessons learned in Iraq have inspired the school's leaders to keep training realistic and relevant with steady updates. Instruction on urban warfare, for example, has gone from



◀ A trainee stands watch on a rooftop as fellow MPs conduct a simulated operation below. MPs can employ both police and military tactics as the situation warrants.



## Skilled at switching between roles in public order and war, military police have become leading players in the Army's war on terrorism.

one day to four. Rising populations and urban growth make it essential, instructors said.

"At some level, we're always going to have boots on the ground, and we're always going to need to fight and survive in cities — no matter what job specialty Soldiers have," said CPT Chris Heberer, instructor for the MP Officer Basic Course.

Half the challenge of urban warfare is being prepared for all the variables. The other half is anticipating what will be on the other side of the door getting kicked down, or whether the enemy will lurk around the next corner or hover on a rooftop.

MPs providing security and reconnaissance operations in Iraq have also encouraged the addition of mobile-fire training. Beyond qualification on the 9mm pistol, recruits now head to the range to practice firing Mk. 19 grenade launchers and M-249s machine guns from atop moving vehicles.

"We're shoulder to shoulder with combat-arms Soldiers," Heberer said. "Commanders are realizing that we have a lot of knowledge and expertise to contribute, and that an MP platoon brings an incredible amount of firepower to the battle."

They can also be a less threatening presence than tanks and infantry. It's their subdued yet persuasive presence most

Army planners value on the battlefield.

### Fair Treatment

The media's spotlight on the abuse of enemy prisoners of war at the U.S.-controlled Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq last spring shocked most MPs, said SSG John Fair, who teaches EPW handling to recruits. But trainees are as confident as ever, he said.

"We're here to learn everything we

can about doing our jobs as professionally as possible," said PV2 Richard Carpenter of himself and classmates. "We haven't let the bad press or the actions of a few bad Soldiers affect us."

While the initial encounter between MPs and EPWs can be hostile, trainees are taught to let up on force once prisoners are seized and under control. They learn to treat prisoners respectfully — the same way MPs are expected to treat military members



► (Main photo) PFC Tamara Santiago practices using her baton. (Inset) Learning the proper way to employ handcuffs is a vital part of MP training.



▲ MPs specializing in corrections are responsible for feeding and clothing prisoners, and for defending them in case of attack. Here, students learn the proper way to control prisoners in a field situation.

apprehended in garrison environments.

MPs are also responsible for feeding and clothing EPWs. And in the case of an attack, they must also defend prisoners.

The Army's focus on the treatment of EPWs has not changed since last spring's controversy, Fair said. "The doctrine has not changed. The mission has not changed, and training has not changed."

## Maturity and War

"It's not often that you get a young adult of 18 with the authority that a military police Soldier has," said COL George Millan, director of training at the MP school. "It takes someone with maturity and common sense in dealing with people."

MPs took a high-profile role in the war soon after the terrorist attack on

Sept. 11, 2001. The New York National Guard's 442nd MP Company, for example, contributed to rescue-and-recovery efforts at the World Trade Center following the attack. The unit also provided security in New York City's mass transit systems. And last April, the 442nd's Soldiers



returned from a year of duty in Iraq, where they trained Iraqi police.

"Law enforcement is something most of us do every day because we have a large number of civilian police officers in the unit," said company commander CPT Sean O'Donnell. "Most Iraqis had heard about the NYPD, so they wanted to learn as much from us as they could. Our experience enabled us to provide some of the most current training available."

The demand for MPs on the battlefield and in garrison has been taxing for active-duty and reserve-component Soldiers. Thousands of Guard and Reserve members in

◀ WO1 Timothy Milkos, a student in the Crisis/Hostage Negotiation Course, simulates a negotiation with a man threatening to rob a bank. MPs must hone their listening skills to become effective negotiators.



artillery units have been reclassified as MPs and stationed at bases throughout the United States and Germany, while active-duty MPs remain in Iraq. The Army has also enacted the Stop-Loss Program to keep active- and reserve-component MPs from dropping off the rolls.

Future plans for the MP Corps include the creation of entire companies that specialize in detainee operations.

"This need goes back to Afghanistan, where we found that we just didn't have enough Soldiers with that type of skill set," Millan said.



And as missions change, so will training. New batches of instructors will arrive from deployments around the globe, and their experiences will shape course development.

"New instructors will come to us with the knowledge of what the textbooks tell us to do, as well as what Soldiers are actually doing in war, where they're updating tactics on the move," Heberer said. "We'll continue to incorporate those lessons learned to save lives."

An MP's job can be stressful with so much responsibility entrusted to him, O'Donnell said. MPs must make decisions on an independent basis, and not rely on being steered by leaders.

It's not just a sense of authority that attracts men and women to the MP Corps, O'Donnell said. "We're all common in the sense that we want to help and serve others. We're selfless by choice." 🇺🇸

◀ MP students spend four days practicing urban warfare at Fort Leonard Wood's Stem Village, a mock town featuring confinement facilities and residential structures.

## Finding Resolutions

**S**HE'S drunk and threatening suicide, but crisis negotiators remain patient. The more time they buy, the greater the chance of a peaceful resolution.

"Time is on our side. By talking to subjects and extracting information, we can hopefully divert them from what they initially planned to do," said CW2 Thomas Romero, a special agent with the Protective Services Unit at Fort Belvoir, Va., who recently attended the Crisis/Hostage Negotiation Course at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Taught at the Military Police School, the two-week course is open to E-5s and above, warrant officers and commissioned officers in the Military Police Corps.

Students learn to respond to suicide threats, barricades and hostage-taking by deepening their understanding of behavior. Course topics range from abnormal psychology and suicide intervention to effective communication and intelligence management.

"People believe that the most important skill for negotiating is talking, but the most important thing is to listen," said instructor Dennis Zakrzewski. "People take hostages and rob banks because they need to express emotion or have been victimized. They have a story to tell."

Crisis negotiators work in teams to assess situations, secure areas and gauge threats to hostages. One member establishes a relationship with the subject to identify his or her desires and unravel the subject's motives. Others record the conversation and keep a written record of behavioral clues and other information that team members use to negotiate.

Students learn to weave questions into conversation to uncover the significant events in subjects' lives. They wear their subjects down psychologically and physiologically, asking questions about small details that may seem petty.

"You can't just come out and say, 'What's making you angry? Why are you depressed?' If you treat the situation like you're filling out a traffic-accident report, people will shut down," Zakrzewski said.

Negotiations also involve investigation, as team members survey the location and surroundings of the subject, uncover the number of hostages and any physical conditions they may have, account for all entrances and exits to buildings, check vehicle registration and so forth.

Every bit of information helps, said Zakrzewski, who handled more than 150 negotiations in his 25 years of military duty.

"One of the first things I tell students when they walk through the door is if they're here because they think this job will make them a star, they're in the wrong place," he said. "And when I ask them after two weeks how many people think they can do it alone, not one person raises a hand." — *Beth Reece*







Story by Debra R. Bingham

# Blast Detectives

**W**ORKERS sift through debris scattered around a charred skeleton. Plastic engineer tape strung about the area forms a series of grids from which workers with gloved hands carefully remove small particles from the soil. They could be archeologists, but they're not, and the skeleton isn't a prehistoric creature, but what's left of a car after an explosion.

These are explosive ordnance disposal specialists — from the Army, Navy, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) — and they're investigating a blast scene.

Debra Bingham is assigned to the Public Affairs Office at Fort A.P. Hill, Va.



SFC Mark Simeroth holds a small object from an explosive blast which his team must identify. The Army and Navy EOD specialists were attending a three-day training program being taught by the ATF at Fort A. P. Hill, Va. Many of the students will soon deploy to Iraq or Afghanistan, where their newly acquired investigative skills will be applied.



Fort A. P. Hill

It's part of a new course offered by the National Center for Explosives Training and Research at Fort A. P. Hill, Va.

The ATF runs the center, training a variety of law-enforcement agencies in blast investigation and explosives-disposal techniques.

Special Agent Steven Beggs, section chief for the NCETR, said students receive an overview of the types of explosive devices commonly used by criminals and terrorists.

"It's post blast as prevention," Beggs said. By responding to a past event and examining the blast site, students learn how to prevent more of these types of blasts in the future, he said.

Beggs said a blast site provides such information as what the device was made of, how it was built and by whom.

SFC Gary Stair of the 52nd Ordnance Group at Fort Gillem, Ga., schedules Army EOD specialists for the course and is a liaison for the training with other military service branches.

"Army EOD specialists learn how to evaluate, render safe and dispose of explosive devices. The ATF focuses on post blast, providing ordnance from Iraq and other areas as training tools," Stair said.

Post-blast investigation skills are critical for today's EOD specialists,

Stair said. Since the ATF already had a training course available for civilian security agencies, Stair said it made sense to take advantage of the ATF's resources and experience.

SFC Walter Holden, an EOD specialist at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was deployed to Afghanistan, where he spent months "policing up" weapons caches and destroying captured ordnance.

He didn't do a lot of post-blast investigations when he was deployed, he said. Holden said the most useful concept he learned is a step-by-step process used in collecting post-blast components and securing the area before it's trampled and evidence is destroyed.

"It's like putting a jigsaw puzzle together — one that's burned and shattered with no defined pieces," Holden said. "Knowing what the device was assures that countermeasures can be designed."

During the three-day training program, students receive a briefing on improvised explosive devices and classes on explosive effects, fragment analysis, scene-documentation concepts and blast components. The training culminates with a final practical exercise at the demolition range.

"We had five Navy and 27 Army students in the most recent class. We also want to offer it to Marines," Holden said.



What may look like twisted wire to the untrained eye is identified by EOD students attending the ATF training program at Fort A. P. Hill as a copper coil from a servo motor arm on a remote-controlled car. Both Army and Navy EOD specialists took part in the ATF program, which focuses on post-blast investigation techniques.

Debra R. Bingham





Navy explosives technician Brian Lawrence (left) of EOD Mobility Unit 2 at Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base, Va., shares a find with SSG Matthew Brogan of the 38th Explosive Ordnance Detachment from Fort Stewart, Ga., and John Girton. Girton is an explosives training instructor with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Blast investigators meticulously sift through sand, ash and other fine debris like forensic archeologists seeking clues related to the nature and origin of a bomb.

Many of the students will soon deploy to Iraq or Afghanistan. And some have already served in one of the two countries. They all know how important the training is, Holden said.

During a class on post-blast components, the students received a stack of numbered plastic bags, each holding an item recovered from a blast. The tiny bits of metal, melted plastic, twisted wire and soot-coated debris were unrecognizable to the untrained eye. Some were so small that students used a magnifying glass to examine them.


At one table a group of eight students worked through a pile of bags. SFC Mark Simeroth, assigned to the 754th EOD Detachment at Fort Monmouth, N.J., examined an item and shared his evaluation. Then he passed the item to another student who agreed it was part of a battery casing.

During the final practical exercise at the demolition range, ATF instructors assemble an explosive device from foreign military ordnance and detonate it inside a car. It's a type of device many U.S. troops in Iraq have already encountered.

Debra R. Bingham



Students must find, recognize, collect and then reconstruct the explosive device from the particles they sift out of the scorched soil. The tiny bits of debris provide clues about what caused the blast and, more importantly, provide knowledge that may help prevent future blasts and save lives.

SSG Don Cochran of the 761st EOD Det. at Fort Sill, Okla., has already deployed to Iraq. He's determined to share the information he learned with as many of his Soldiers as possible. 

After carefully examining a tiny piece of material inside a plastic bag, a student writes down his team's identification of the element during class on post-blast components.

*Sappers*

# Masters on the Battlefield

Story and Photos by Beth Reece

The Sapper Leader Course is open to promotable specialists and above, and captains and below, in any job specialty.

Training at the Sapper Leader Course is conducted in a team-building environment that helps Soldiers improve their leadership skills.











▲ Mastering knots and rope management skills is crucial, since they'll be needed for such tasks as building rafts, rappelling and demolitions work.

## *The Sapper Leader Course*

F LUTTER kicks and pain are all the Soldiers know. With scrunched faces and burning legs, they shout cadence to the sergeants' commands. This smoke session has just begun.

"You want them to know that when they're hurting and limping, they can still drive themselves that extra distance. Soldiers in combat get tired and hungry, but they have to accomplish the mission," said SFC James Watnes, instructor for the Sapper Leader Course at the Army's Engineer School at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Soldiers can't always head into combat

with guns ablaze — and they don't go alone. Engineers go along to pave the way when such barriers as rivers, land mines or ditches say "no go."

The Sapper Leader Course blends engineering and light-infantry skills to give Soldiers the edge to lead engineer elements working in combined-arms teams. It's open to promotable specialists and above, and captains and below, in any job specialty. Because sappers traditionally focus on mobility and immobility, students are commonly combat engineers or infantrymen.

The course contains two 14-day phases.

# The course contains two 14-





- ▲ Soldiers learn to build equipment-carrying rafts out of ponchos. This skill will allow them to cross water obstacles without the use of actual rafts or boats.
- ▼ Learning to effectively use demolition charges is an especially important skill, since sappers will use explosive charges in a number of ways once in the field.

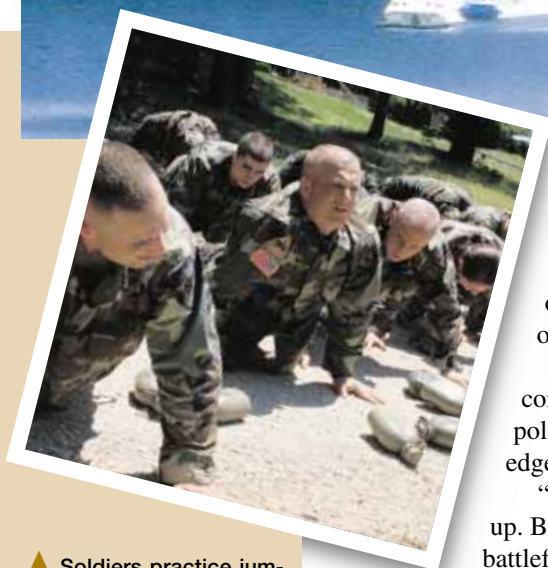
The first focuses on such general subjects as demolitions, threat weapons and land mines, land navigation, combat medical techniques, knots and rigging, air and water operations, rappeling and mountaineering.

The second phase centers on patrolling techniques and battle drills. Spent primarily in the field, this phase gives Soldiers the chance to hone troop-leading skills, practice hand-to-hand combat; conduct raids, ambushes,



day phases.





▲ Soldiers practice jumping into the water from a hovering CH-47 Chinook helicopter. Known as helocasting, this maneuver is often conducted at night, behind enemy lines.

▲ Instructors test Soldiers' endurance with pushups when teamwork breaks down.

reconnaissance and breaching operations; and make and follow operation and warning orders.

Beyond refining basic combat skills, the course polishes Soldiers' knowledge of engineer tactics.

"Anybody can blow stuff up. But team leaders on the battlefield need someone who knows exactly how much and what type of explosives will blow up a structure without destroying it," said CPT David Wilson, chief of training.

Case in point: Soldiers on the hunt for terrorists.

"If you don't gain entry the first time you try kicking down the door, the bad guy gets an early warning that you're coming," Wilson said. "But demolitions are quick. As soon as the door is blown and the enemy realizes what's happened, the Soldier is on him."

As task-force commanders focus on missions, sappers help leaders think outside the box and realize their options by suggesting nontraditional means of moving elements and reaching objectives.

"Leaders know who their sappers are and seek their input. Here we give them the confidence to be assertive and tell leaders when other ways of doing the job might be more successful," Wilson added.

With 250 million land mines planted around the world and Soldiers deployed to most countries where they exist, sappers also learn to identify and mark the mines. SFC Travis Crow, a foreign-weapons expert, familiarizes Soldiers with enemy weapons.

"This should be part of basic training for all Soldiers," Crow said. "There are 60 armies that use the AK-47, and Soldiers may actually find themselves using the weapon one day."

Leadership is at the core of sapper training. While operational orders are issued by higher commands, plans normally don't account for situational changes — and show time isn't the hour for Soldiers to seek direction from distant headquarters. That's when they must adjust and continue the mission.

"When Soldiers get on the ground and see there's not just one building, but two, or that the building is constructed of a material other than planned, we want them to be able to make on-the-spot judgments and react fast," Wilson said.

Action in Iraq proves that drivers, refuelers

*The  
Sapper Leader  
Course*

# Completion of the course gives sappe





▲ As part of their familiarization with foreign weapons, students in the SLC get the chance to fire AK-47 assault rifles.



and other support Soldiers are indeed targeted by enemies. As a result, the course is available to Soldiers of all occupational specialties. Next year, 10 to 20 sessions will be offered for 50 students each.

As of August, completion of the course gives sappers the right to don the new sapper tab on their left shoulders. 2LT Drew Lorentzen recently earned the tab.

"I wanted to be better prepared to lead my troops in Iraq. Eventually we're all heading there," he said.

Confidence, Watnes added, is the most enabling quality Soldiers achieve at the course.

"We give Soldiers the self-confidence to react to situations without hesitation, to be aggressive and successful," he said. 🇺🇸

▲ An instructor inspects knots Soldiers tied while learning how to attach themselves to their poncho rafts. A single incorrect knot can render the raft unusable.

rs the right to don the new sapper tab.





▲ SPC Justin Neil salutes 82nd Airborne Division commander MG William B. Caldwell after receiving the coveted EIB at a Fort Bragg ceremony.



“EIB testing measures an infantryman’s skills. When you see a Soldier with an EIB on his uniform, you know that Soldier knows his trade.”

# Earning the EIB

Story and Photos by PFC Michael Pryor

It’s just two-by-three inches of olive-drab-colored cloth that costs \$1.50 at military clothing sales stores. But some infantry Soldiers are willing to shed blood, sweat and tears to get it.

It is the Expert Infantryman Badge. And recently, at Fort Bragg,

PFC Michael Pryor is assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division Public Affairs Office at Fort Bragg, N.C.

N.C., 132 infantrymen from the 82nd Airborne Division’s 2nd Battalion, 325th Inf. Regiment, vied for the coveted badge during two days of rigorous tests in the field.

“EIB testing measures an infantryman’s skills,” said CSM Kenneth Riley, the 325th’s command sergeant major. “When you see a Soldier with an EIB on his uniform,

you know that Soldier knows his trade.”

During the two days of EIB testing, the participants faced 33 Soldier tasks at 24 stations. Those included applying first aid; employing and recovering a claymore mine; arming and throwing a hand grenade; protecting against nuclear, biological and chemical attack; zeroing a laser-aiming device; assembling and disassembling an M-240 machine gun; and loading and firing a .50-caliber machine gun.

To complete the testing successfully, each Soldier could fail no more than three events and no single event twice.

As a prerequisite for the testing, every participant had to complete a 12-mile road march with a 35-lb. rucksack in less than three hours, use accurate land navigation to find two out of three points in two hours, and qualify as an expert with an M-4 carbine.

The strict requirements narrowed

◀ PVT Leonardo Beltran of the 325th Infantry Regiment simulates emplacing an M18A1 claymore mine during the EIB testing at Fort Bragg.





▲ SPC Ryan Juliano is graded on the proper procedure for assembling an M-240 machine gun. The Soldier had three minutes to disassemble, assemble and perform a function check on the weapon.

the field of contenders before the first day's challenges had even started.

"EIB testing is very selective. Getting the badge sets you apart from your peers, because not everyone is going to get it," said SFC Johnny Miles, of the 325th's Co. D., 3rd Bn., the NCO in charge at the hand-grenade station.

Even if an infantryman fails to earn his EIB, preparing for the testing gives him valuable training, said Riley.

"After training for the previous EIB tests, our skill levels were high. And then when we were deployed to Iraq, the training paid off in combat," he said.

The 2nd Bn. Soldiers were determined to get more than good training out of the event, however. They wanted their badges, Riley said.

Each day, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., groups of infantrymen moved from station to station and task to task. At every station, the same thing occurred; as soon as the grader said 'Go,' each Soldier began executing a flurry of

quick, precise steps to complete the task. There was no room for error, Riley said.

PFC Adam Long felt the pressure at the hand-grenade station, he said. His first task was to throw a grenade within five meters of a target that was 30 meters away.

Long acquired his target by peeking over sand bags that were placed around the firing position, then he sprang to his feet and hurled his dummy grenade, ducking back behind the sand bags before he could tell whether or not he had hit his target.

Seconds passed as he waited for a



► West Point cadet Max Ferguson demonstrates the proper way to assemble a Javelin missile launcher during the EIB testing.





- ▲ The M-2 .50-caliber machine gun was also among the weapons that EIB candidates had to master in order to win the coveted badge.
- PFC Adam Long of the 325th Inf. executes a proper grenade throw as a grader looks on.

report from the grader that he had successfully hit his mark. Then, when the “kill” was confirmed, he continued on to the next challenges, passing them both without any difficulty, he said.

“What a relief!” he said, when it was all over. There was one test at the hand-grenade station he hadn’t been so sure he’d pass.

Long had already earned the Combat Infantryman Badge for his service with the 325th Inf. Regt. during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Now he had a new badge to add to the one above the breast pocket of his uniform.

“The CIB is a group thing. We got our CIBs for what we did as a unit,” Long said. “But the EIB is special because you have to earn it all on your own.”

On the other side of the testing site, Soldiers from Co. C sat in the claymore-mine station’s holding tent, waiting for the rest of their group to complete the testing.

“Everything’s pretty simple, but it’s still stressful,” said PV2 Jason Green. “Messing up the smallest detail can make you fail.”

“Yeah, but this is only stressful for



two days,” SPC Tom Coffman interjected. “Iraq was stressful for a whole year.”

“To me, earning the EIB signifies advancing in the Army and in the unit,” said PV2 Leonardo Beltran, who had just received a passing grade at the claymore-mine station. “But it’s also about personal pride.”

SFC Lloyd Broom, the NCO in charge at that station, said the testing was about more than giving young infantrymen a boost of confidence. It was about giving them a great

opportunity to soldier and to demonstrate their ability to soldier, he said.

“These guys aren’t going to have their leaders with them all the time. They have to know what to do without anyone telling them,” Broom said.

“If everyone has an EIB, you know you can rely on the man on your left and the man on your right,” Broom added.

When the testing was over, 74 infantrymen from the 2nd Bn. had earned the right to wear the prized EIB. 🚩



Shadow 200 TUAV

# More Than a Shadow

Story and Photo by PFC Mike Pryor

**T**HE Army's latest breakthrough in aerial reconnaissance technology looks like a radio-controlled airplane, takes off like a roman candle and has controls similar to those of a video game. But the Shadow 200 tactical unmanned aerial vehicle, or TUAV, is no toy.

"It's a capability upgrade that makes the 82nd Airborne Division more lethal," said LTC Nick Guarini, commander of the division's 313th Military Intelligence Battalion. "With the Shadow 200 we can provide accurate target data in near-real time, straight to brigade- and battalion-level commanders, and that's where lethal fire really starts."

The battalion's Company D recently conducted its first training exercises to launch, operate and recover the 11-foot long, 350-lb. remote-controlled surveillance plane at Fort Bragg's Nijmegen drop zone. The unit is the first within the 82nd Abn. Div. to train with the TUAV.

The Shadow 200's payload is a high-tech camera system that can instantly transmit detailed images to commanders on the ground. It can be in place, assembled and ready to launch within one hour.

There are just nine other TUAV units in the Army, but more are on the way, said Charles Delany, a contractor from AI Corporation, the Shadow 200's manufacturer.

"Whenever a division commander sees how it works, he wishes he had one," he said.

PFC Mike Pryor works in the 82nd Airborne Division Public Affairs Office at Fort Bragg, N.C.

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The Shadow 200's capabilities make it a useful tool for battlefield commanders, Delany said. Its applications include sight reconnaissance and image analysis, verification of map data and battlefield intelligence.

The biggest advantage of the Shadow 200 versus other UAVs is its small size and portability. It consists of only a handful of simple component pieces. So, it can be disassembled and transported in the back of a truck, and its hydraulic launch system can be towed.

A compact, mobile ground-control station operates the Shadow 200 in the air, and a separate ground-data terminal is used to land the aircraft on any flat surface, from a highway to a soccer field.





▲ A Shadow 200 tactical UAV rests on its hydraulic rail launching system. The aircraft leaves the launcher with a force some 8,000 times that of gravity.

Some paratroopers from Co. D are already familiar with the Shadow 200's capabilities, since, in an unusual departure from the norm, they operated the vehicle in Iraq before they ever had any unit field training.

The division's first TUAV-trained paratroopers began arriving at Co. D last year from training at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Before the company was at even a quarter of its full strength, it was deployed with a cavalry unit from Fort Hood, Texas, to operate the new system in Iraq.

The system, and the Soldiers who operated it, performed admirably in Iraq, said CPT Matt Gill, Co. D's commander. The Shadow 200 logged more than 1,000 flight hours without a single accident during six months in Iraq. No

TUAV unit in the theater had a better record, said Gill.

Now that it's back at Fort Bragg, the company is training collectively for the first time. It has been divided into two platoons, each equipped with two Shadow 200s. Over two months, the platoons trained on launch, operation, recovery, maintenance procedures, emergency malfunction responses and safety.

Many of the Soldiers who have had the opportunity to use the new technology said they were excited by the chance to work with technology that they believe will play an important role on the battlefields of the future.

"It's a young system, but the potential for it is incredible," said 2nd Plt.'s SGT. Kris Shaw. 🇺🇸









Featuring Photos by —  
SGT Jason M. Cauley  
SPC Jeremy Kern and  
SPC Tabitha Brown

*AS we celebrate the lives and sacrifices of America's heroes this Veteran's Day, we look back on the state funeral of former President Ronald Reagan, and we recognize the men and women of the Joint Forces Honor Guard who fulfilled their duty by laying him to rest. The distinction of the state full-honors funeral is symbolic of the respect and admiration bestowed every day on our veterans by the Soldiers of the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard).*

**SSG Joshua Reagin leads The Old Guard Caisson Team onto the plaza of the Capitol in Washington, D.C., on June 9, 2004.**



SPC Jeremy Kern



SGT Jason M. Cauley

- ▲ CPT Kevin Jefferson inspects the casket and flag after they are placed upon the caisson.
- ◀ Members of the Joint Services Honor Guard stand vigil over the former president's remains at the Reagan Library in California.

*Got photos for Sharp Shooters?*

Sent them to:

Photo Editor, Soldiers,  
9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108,  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581.

Digital images should be directed to:  
**[lisa.m.gregory@us.army.mil](mailto:lisa.m.gregory@us.army.mil)**.

All submissions must include an  
introductory paragraph and captions.





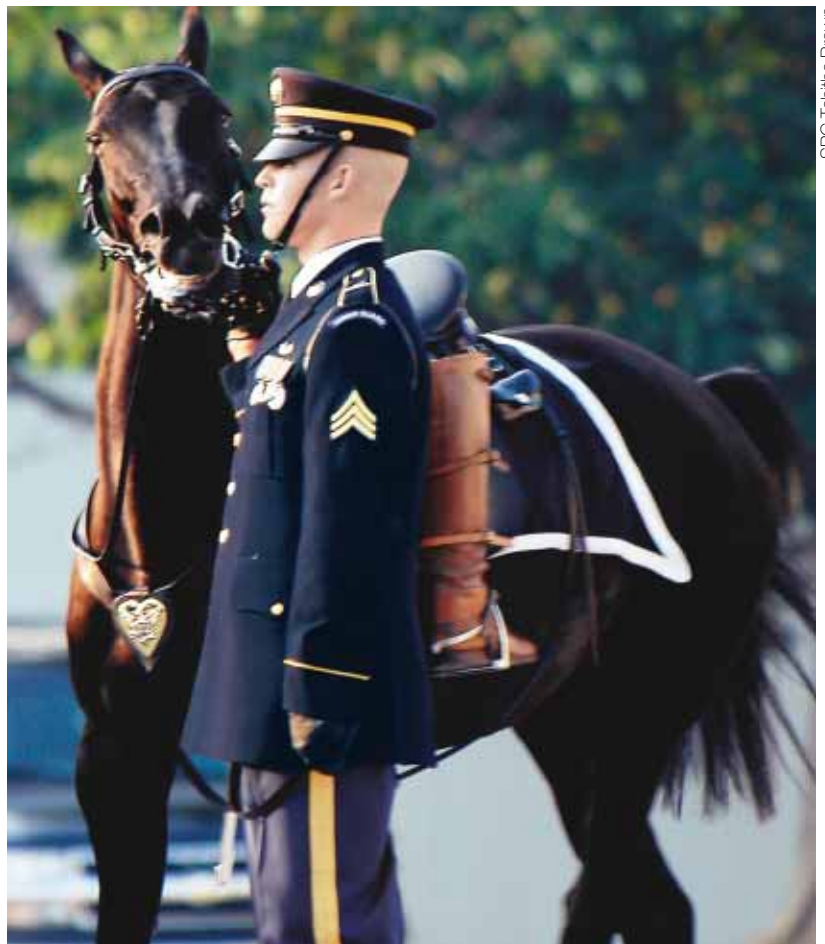
▲ The casket team aligns itself as it prepares to move the former president's remains to the Reagan Library.



SGT Jason M. Cauley

▲ Military District of Washington commander MG Galen B. Jackman escorts Mrs. Reagan during the memorial services.

➤ SGT Jared Keyworth leads the caparison horse, Sergeant York, which displays the former president's riding boots.



SPC Tabitha Brown

# ArmyHistory in November

Beyond its role in defense of the nation, the Army and its Soldiers have contributed to medicine, technology, exploration, engineering and science. The milestones listed in this monthly chronology offer only a small glimpse of that proud story of selfless service. It is also your story.

## 1700s



### 1752

Twenty-one-year-old George Washington is commissioned a major in the provincial militia regiment of Virginia.

**1775** — Congress reorganizes the Continental Army into 26 regiments with separate artillery units, and GEN George Washington prescribes the first Army standard uniform — brown coats with different regimental cuts and facings.

**1775** — On Nov. 17 COL Henry Knox is appointed the first commander of the Continental Army's newly organized Regiment of Artillery. This becomes the birth date of the field artillery and air-defense artillery.

## 1800s

**1805** — The 27 Soldiers and three civilians of the Corps of Discovery reach the Pacific Ocean.

**1811** — In the Battle of Tippecanoe, Ind., on Nov. 7, the 4th Infantry Regiment and Kentucky militia defeat Shawnee warriors led by the Prophet, Tecumseh's brother.

**1863** — Soldiers of the Army of the Ohio under MG George Thomas push past their objectives on Missionary Ridge, and rout Confederate troops from Lookout Mountain, Tenn.



### 1865

On Nov. 16 MG William T. Sherman leads his men south out of Atlanta, beginning a month-long "march to the sea" that ends with the capture of Fort McAllister.

## 1900s

**1912** — On Nov. 12 the Signal Corps Aviation Section obtains its first flying boat, a two-seat Curtis-F airplane.

**1914** — The Army Air Service conducts its first cross-country flight, Nov. 19 to 26, a distance of 429 miles from Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

**1918** — At 1100 hours on Nov. 11 an armistice goes into effect, ending World War I.

**1936** — Army pilots set a new high-altitude record of 14 miles in the balloon "Explorer."

**1942** — Operation Torch, the first American amphibious and airborne assault against the Axis, takes place. Three Army task forces commanded by LTG Dwight D. Eisenhower land Nov. 8 in North Africa.

**1943** — On Nov. 5 the Army approves the adoption of its first combat boot, to replace the service shoe for field wear.

**1943** — A task force from the 165th Inf. lands on Makin Island and fights in support of the Marine attack on nearby Tarawa, Nov. 20 through 23.

**1948** — An unmanned Signal Corps balloon sets a new altitude record of 26.5 miles on Nov. 20.





**1921** The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is dedicated Nov. 11 at Arlington National Cemetery, Va

## 2000s

**2000** — The last of the Army's chemical weapons stored on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific Ocean are destroyed on Nov. 29. In the previous 10 years more than 400,000 chemical weapons had been eliminated at Johnston Atoll.

**2001** — Elements of the 10th Mountain Div. arrive at Mazar-e Sharif, Afghanistan, on Nov. 28. They are the first conventional troops deployed by the United States into that troubled nation.



## 2003

The first Army unit equipped with the new Stryker armored wheeled vehicles, the 3rd Bde., 2nd Inf. Div., arrives in Kuwait on Nov. 15 en route to Iraq.

**2003** — On Nov. 27 President George W. Bush makes a secret trip to Iraq, where he shares Thanksgiving dinner with troops of the 1st Armored and 82nd Abn. divisions.

**1950** — On Nov. 2 the 3rd Battalion, 8th Cav., is overrun by Chinese troops after crossing into North Korea.

**1955** — The U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group is established in South Vietnam Nov. 1.

**1965** — For two days, Nov. 14 and 15, units of the 1st Cav. Div. fight three North Vietnamese Army regiments during desperate battles at landing zone X-Ray and LZ Albany in South Vietnam's Ia Drang Valley.

**1967** — For three weeks, beginning Nov. 1, the 173rd Airborne Brigade and units of the 1st Cav. Div. battle a large North Vietnamese force entrenched in the mountains above Dak To, South Vietnam.

**1970** — On Nov. 21 a special-forces team assaults a North Vietnamese prison at Son Tay to rescue Americans thought to be held there. The prison is empty of U.S. troops and the team fights its way out without a casualty.

**1977** — Delta Force is organized at Fort Bragg, N.C., and officially titled the 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment-Delta.

**1979** — The Army adopts the camouflage pattern Battle Dress Uniform to replace the solid-green fatigues.

**1981** — The Vietnam Memorial is dedicated on Nov. 13.

**1998** — Operation Desert Thunder. On Nov. 11 the 1st Bde., 3rd Inf. Div., is rushed to Kuwait in response to a renewed threat of an Iraqi invasion.



## 1981



For more about Army history, go to [www.ArmoryHistoryFnd.org](http://www.ArmoryHistoryFnd.org) and [www.Armory.mil/cmh](http://www.Armory.mil/cmh).



Smithsonian

## PRICE OF FREEDOM ▲

CELEBRATE freedom this Veterans Day with a visit to the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. The museum's latest addition, an exhibit called "The Price of Freedom," debuts Nov. 11.

The exhibit dominates the museum's third floor with more than 850 objects. It examines major military events and explores the idea that America's armed forces reflect American society and are part of our culture.

The exhibit begins with the French and Indian War in 1756 and progresses by exploring the military experience from the American Revolution through the present. Enhanced with interactive media experiences, the exhibit features battle flags, firearms, swords, uniforms, medals and Soldiers' equipment.

— Smithsonian Public Affairs Office



For details go to [www.nmai.si.edu](http://www.nmai.si.edu).



Native peoples from North, Central and South America celebrated the opening of the Museum of the American Indian on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., last month. The museum celebrates the unique cultural achievements of America's first inhabitants.

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Holidays

## GIFT CERTIFICATES

**SHOW** your support to deployed troops and their families with a gift certificate. The Defense Commissary Agency and Armed Forces Exchange Service have created gift certificates for "any service member" or someone of the buyer's choice.



For DECA's "Gift of Groceries" program, go to [www.commissaries.com](http://www.commissaries.com). For AAFES' "Gift from the Homefront" program, go to [www.aafes.com](http://www.aafes.com).



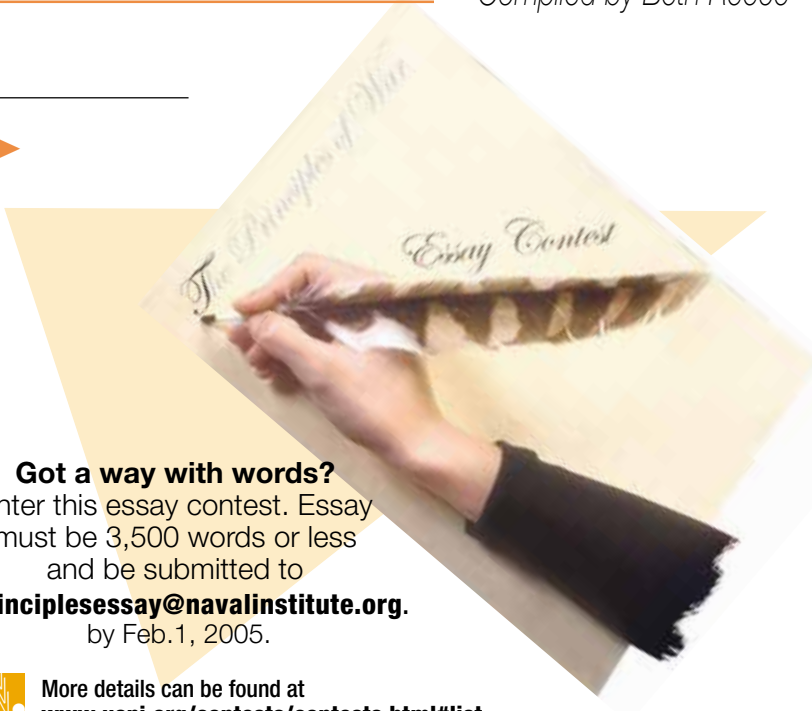
## Essay Contest

### HAS WAR CHANGED? ➤

AN essay contest open to all is soliciting essays that reflect on the issues behind a “new kind of war.”

The “Principles of War” essay contest will award \$15,000 to the writer who best answers the questions: “Have the principles of war changed? How are they changing? Or do they remain valid?”

Second- and third-place finishers will receive \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively. Five writers of honorable-mention essays will receive \$1,000 each. — *Army News Service*



**Got a way with words?**  
Enter this essay contest. Essay must be 3,500 words or less and be submitted to [principlesessay@navalinstitute.org](mailto:principlesessay@navalinstitute.org) by Feb. 1, 2005.



More details can be found at [www.usni.org/contests/contests.html#list](http://www.usni.org/contests/contests.html#list).

### VETS DAY POSTERS



Download posters distributed from 1978 to 2004 at [www1.va.gov/vetsday/page.cfm?pg=19](http://www1.va.gov/vetsday/page.cfm?pg=19).

**THE Department of Veterans Affairs distributes Veterans Day posters to schools, state governments, military services and veteran's service organizations.**

## USA Cares

### HELPING FAMILIES IN FINANCIAL NEED

DEPLOYMENTS can put unexpected financial hardships on military families — including high telephone bills, unanticipated travel costs, and loss of income for Guard and Reserve members called to active duty.

USA Cares is a nonprofit organization committed to helping those who've run into financial troubles while their family members serve the country. Help ranges from advice about where to go for assistance to outright payments for housing, food, vehicle repairs or other necessities. — *Well-Being Liaison Office*



For information on requesting assistance or making a contribution, go to [www.usacares.us](http://www.usacares.us).

## Paper Poppies

### THE FLOWER OF REMEMBRANCE

RED poppies have been used as a symbol of remembrance for fallen soldiers since World War I.

The paper flowers are typically given in exchange for donations to the U.S. Veterans of Foreign Wars, and are worn on Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Today, the flowers are assembled by disabled, needy and aging veterans. Proceeds go toward veterans' medical assistance, food and transportation.

The symbolism of red poppies is inspired by the 20th century poem, “In Flanders Field” by Canadian Lt. Col. John McCrae, who was moved by the site of poppies flourishing on the western-front battlefields where Soldiers lost their lives.



Inside

MOUNTAIN

Story By MSG Lisa Gregory







The Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center conducts a joint-service and bi-national mission for four commands: North American Aerospace Defense Command, U.S. Northern Command, U.S. Strategic Command and Air Force Space Command.





MSG Lisa Gregory

# Inside Cheyenne Mountain

**T**HE 25-ton steel blast doors of the world's largest command-and-control center - Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center - closed after the warning siren sounded. This time the doors closed as part of a monthly drill. On Sept. 11, 2001, those same doors closed indefinitely as a result of threats against the United States.

What began in 1956 as an idea for a "hardened" command and control center to defend against Soviet

bombers became a reality in 1961 as construction began on a center capable of sustaining a thermonuclear blast.

From its original mission to protect the United States from Soviet manned bombers in the 1950s to playing a critical role in America's homeland defense, CMOC maintains an historic legacy in the defense of the nation.

Today Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Station operates a joint-service and bi-national mission for four commands: North American Aerospace Defense Command, U.S. Northern Command, U.S. Strategic Command and Air Force Space Command.

The CMOC serves as the command center for NORAD and U.S. NORTHCOM by acting as a central collection and coordination center that provides early warning of any missile, air, or space threat against North America.

▲ Chief of public affairs MAJ David Patterson stands near one of CMOC's 25-ton blast doors, which closed on Sept. 11, 2001.





▲ The main portal into the mountain leads employees into the heart of operations for Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command.

“The biggest changes made since Sept. 11, 2001, is the addition of a Federal Aviation Administration representative, and our providing support to U.S. NORTHCOM,” said MAJ David Patterson, CMOC’s chief of public affairs.

“The key is being able to monitor air traffic and receive real-time information that will help the military react to a threat,” said Patterson.

As the fusion center inside Cheyenne Mountain, the command center crew monitors, processes and interprets all events in North American airspace and any overseas locations where U.S. forces may be present.

► Escape hatches located throughout the mountain complex provide emergency exits after the facility has been locked down.

Some centers within the mountain watch space and missile activity, while AWC focuses on the immediate airspace within the U.S. and Canada.

A variety of operations work to relay this information to the command center. Some centers within the mountain watch space and missile activity, while the Air Warning Center focuses on the immediate airspace within the U.S. and Canada.

Since Sept. 11, 2001, the AWC has monitored the nearly 5,000 aircraft that daily enter the borders of the United States and Canada, and continuously monitors aircraft throughout North America.

“It’s easier to work with the FAA when they’re next to you,” said Lt. Col. William Glover, chief of air defense operations, NORAD Battle Management Center. “We can monitor the Domestic Event Net with the FAA and have both audio and visual communications. Today we see the same picture they do, providing better response time if problems arise.”

The AWC also has the responsibility of identifying “unknown” aircraft flying inside, as well as outside the borders of the U.S. and Canada.

“The ‘unknowns’ are aircraft that can’t be identified by the FAA for whatever reason. Most times it’s just an aircraft that veered from its flight plan,” said Glover. “We can use radar systems from here to identify aircraft and then key into different airports to track and assist if needed.”

While the AWC works with the FAA to monitor the aircraft overhead, other centers within the mountain continue to monitor the skies beyond what can be seen with the eyes alone.

The Space Control Center provides surveillance, cataloging and tracking of over 26,000 man-made objects in space. The center also compiles information on any hostile events that could directly or indirectly threaten U.S. or allied space assets.

“The surveillance of these objects is what’s important,” said Patterson. “By treaty we’re required to contact Russia if an object may enter their air space.”

Along with the SCC is the Missile Warning Center, which uses a worldwide network of communications and sensors to provide warning against missile attacks against North America or U.S. forces overseas.

“Timelines are important for the mission of the MWC,” Patterson added, “especially for the theater commanders.”

The mission of the military and civilian personnel at CMOC hasn’t changed, just expanded since September 11, 2001. Today the staff works with the FAA, Navigation Canada, and a variety of civilian agencies to ensure the safety of those in the sky and on the ground. 📌

MSG Lisa Gregory



# First in a Long Time

**MAJ Mohammad Farid Ahmadi** of the Afghan National Army recently returned to Afghanistan after graduating from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

He's the first Afghan military officer to graduate from CGSC in more than 25 years.

"I was shown gratitude and hospitality, and received an excellent education at the same time," said Ahmadi, who spent one year at CGSC in 2003.

Earlier he studied for five years at an airborne academy in the former Soviet Union. It was at that time that he dreamed of studying in the United States, Ahmadi said.

One of the first things he noticed upon his arrival at CGSC was that he and his fellow officers, who represented 76 nations, were called "international students" or "international officers," not "foreign students." It's a small point, but one that was appreciated, he said, as were the relationships he developed with his classmates.

"Allies are very important," he said. "Allies don't let friends down."

Another thing he enjoyed was being one of the first students to step out in a group and take his place during ceremonies, thanks to the fact that the name of a student's home country was used to determine the student's position on class rosters. It allowed him to occasionally have the privilege of holding his nation's flag at ceremonies, for everyone to see.

Ahmadi has served 13 years in the military in Afghanistan and was a tactics instructor before his selection to CGSC.

Recently selected for promotion to lieutenant colonel, he's eager to use his U.S. military education to help build a better Afghan army, as well as rebuild his nation.


Ahmadi has witnessed many changes in his country, he said, including the Russian invasion and occupation, a civil war, and the rise and fall of the Taliban. During the years of Taliban rule, he and his family fled to Pakistan, where they lived for three years, using their savings to make ends meet.

The second time he left Afghanistan was much better, he said. Among the highlights of his stay in the United States was being sponsored by Charlie and Debbie Gregor, of Leavenworth. "They made me feel at home. I felt like a member of the family," Ahmadi said.

While in the United States Ahmadi traveled to several cities, and two things that most impressed him were the freedom of expression that all Americans seemed to have and the fact that so many things were changing, based largely on the events of Sept. 11, 2001.

Ahmadi is determined to use the knowledge and experiences he's gained in America to work toward building the Afghan National Army as a force for stability in his country.

"Afghanistan has a bright future," he said, acknowledging that it cannot achieve its goals entirely on its own. "We need help from the international community."

Ahmadi said he may well return to the United States to learn more — perhaps at a senior-service college. 

SSG Charles Lawhead

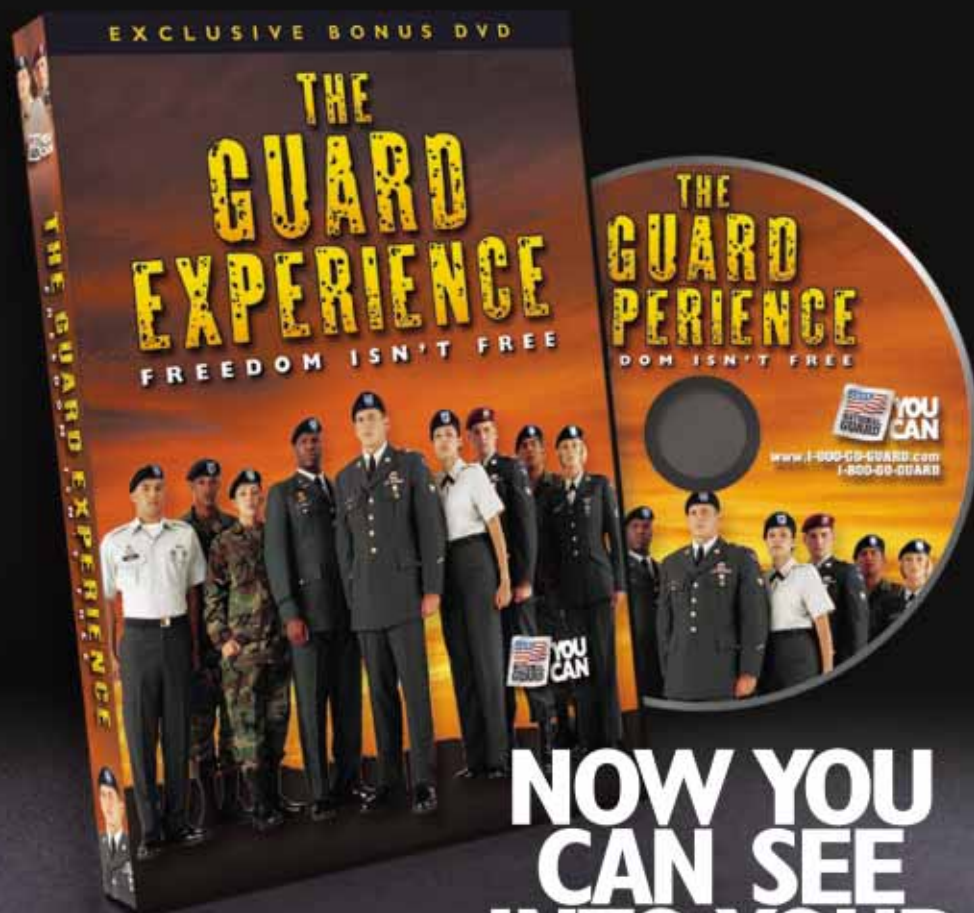


*"Allies don't let friends down."*



COL Randy Pullen and MAJ Greg Park are with the Office of Military Cooperation-Afghanistan Public Affairs Office.





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